

War News of the Week.

Attention has been wholly absorbed during the week by the movements of the army of the Potomac, under Gen. Hooker, who, from Wednesday of last week to Wednesday of this, had been fighting the rebel army at Fredericksburg. The news paper correspondents having been greatly restricted in their despatches, very little news was allowed to come through, so that, beyond that a great battle had been fought, and that Hooker has been defeated and driven back across the Rappahannock, we really have little except rumors.

Hooker's army commenced crossing the Rappahannock on Monday of last week, in three columns, one below and two above Fredericksburg, and by Wednesday morning all were across. The movement was accomplished with celerity and without accident, and was unexpected to the enemy that little opposition was made and most of their pickets were surprised and captured.

After crossing, the main column marched off in the direction of Chancellorville which is 12 miles south west of Fredericksburg, on the Rappahannock; so that, instead of attacking the rebels in front, it was now manifest the intention was to attack their left flank, and threaten their rear, and to cut off their communication with Richmond. At the same time that the main army thus moved off to the west of Fredericksburg, Stoneman's cavalry started in the same direction, but on a much wider circuit, proposing to strike the railroad near Richmond. A large force under Sedgwick was in front of the town, and another down the river on the rebel right.

Wednesday appears to have been spent in getting the different corps and divisions in position, and in occasional skirmishes in which the rebels generally fell back. Some 500 rebel prisoners were taken in these affairs.

Thursday, the same kind of work, with a brief, formal observation of the fast day.

On Friday afternoon the right wing moved out from Chancellorville, where Hooker had now made his headquarters, towards Fredericksburg and soon encountered the enemy. After fighting an hour, the enemy commenced slowly to retire, our troops following, until they were recalled by Hooker. As they fell back, the enemy turned about and followed until within a mile or so of Chancellorville, when our batteries opened on them and they retired.

Saturday there was considerable heavy fighting, the operations comprising a series of attempts, on the part of the rebels to break Hooker's line at various places, which were in part successful only in one place—on the right. This was held by Howard's corps, composed of the divisions of Shurz, Steinwehr, and Devin, mostly Germans. They were attacked by Stoneman's cavalry with some 40,000 men, and after the second or third fire, fled panic stricken. The wing, and indeed the whole army was only saved from a rout by this piece of cowardice, by throwing Gen. Gregg's corps (Hooker's old corps) into the breach, by which the tide of rebel success was stayed. But the disaster defeated other important movements which might have secured Hooker the victory that day.

Sunday there was heavy fighting again along the whole line. The rebels made a fierce attack on our right, which the night before had partially flanked and got into the rear of. The fight lasted here some six hours, during which the slaughter was awful among the rebels and heavy on our side. But our army by a change of position had again got the rebels around into our front, and had gained ground on them.

At the same time the corps left in front of Fredericksburg, made a charge upon the enemy's works there, and by noon had taken two lines of entrenchments on the enemy's left, several batteries, and some 2,000 prisoners. Thus on Sunday night matters looked hopeful. Hooker had compelled Lee to change front and was facing him from the south, while Sedgwick held the heights of Fredericksburg on the left of his rear.

Monday there was again heavy fighting on Hooker's right, in which it became apparent that the rebels had been reinforced. The reports are very indefinite of this day's operations; but it is clear that Hooker held his own on the right with difficulty, while the works south of Fredericksburg and then fall on Lee's rear, failed to accomplish its job.

On Tuesday Gen. Hooker, after holding a council of corps commanders, decided that it was unsafe for the army to remain longer on the south side of the Rappahannock, and on Tuesday night commenced a retreat to the north side. One account states that a bloody battle was fought on Tuesday, resulting in Hooker's being driven across the Rappahannock, while, according to other accounts, the fighting of consequence took place on Monday, and the passage of the stream was quietly commenced, with hopes of effecting the movement unobserved by the enemy. Heavy cannonading, however, was heard on Wednesday morning in the direction of the ford, but no statement is made in relation to the damage, if any, received by the Federals. The river was very much swollen, threatening the destruction of the pontoons. The Federal deers were left on the field unburied and a great many of our wounded fell into the enemy's hands. The rebels massed their forces on Hooker's right, with the view of crossing and turning his flank; but this scheme, it was thought, would be frustrated by the high water, though a rebel cavalry force is said to have crossed at Northern Neck, and made an advance upon Falmouth.

Hooker estimates his total loss, in killed, and wounded, and missing at about 10,000; but this must be under the truth, as Sedgwick's Corps alone, which did not participate in the Chancellorville battles, lost 5,000 or 6,000, and had to cross the river on Monday to escape annihilation. The army is represented as greatly demoralized by what the N. Y. Tribune's correspondent calls "this inglorious retreat."

Stoneman's cavalry made an extensive raid, cutting the rebel communications, and portions of his force approached to within two miles of the Richmond fortifications, causing great excitement in that city, where there were but few troops. On Monday Stoneman was in Louisa county,

and a detachment of his command was making its way down the York River. A correspondent of one of the New York papers expresses the opinion that he will be captured. Stoneman's Jackson is reported to have lost an arm in the engagement of Sunday.

Except a small fight in the rear of Suffolk on Sunday night, in which the rebels were driven with a loss of 200; and the taking of Grand Gulf, by Gen. Grant, there were no other army movements of note during the week. Grand Gulf was attacked on Sunday by Admiral Porter with his fleet, while Grant, with a body of troops marched to the rear of the town. The rebels deserted their works, and many of them escaped; but Grant took 500 prisoners and all the batteries, and now occupies the place. The Federal troops who made this movement ran by the rebel batteries in transports, landing some distance below Grand Gulf. It is said to be the key to both Vicksburg and Port Hudson.

Arrest of Vallandigham.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, the Ohio congressman who has gained so much notoriety for his opposition to the present war and advocacy of peace, was arrested at Dayton, Ohio, on Monday evening, by a detachment of soldiers sent for that purpose from Cincinnati, for violating the late order (No. 23) of Gen. Burnside, against finding fault with the war policy of the administration. Mr. V. had made a speech at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in which, as the charges on which his arrest pretend to be based allege, he said, "in words, or in effect, that the present war is an injurious, cruel, and unnecessary war, and was not being waged for the preservation of the Union, but for the purpose of crushing out liberty, and establishing a despotism, a war for the freedom of the blacks and the enslaving of the whites; stating that, if the administration had so wished, the war could have been honorably terminated; that peace might have been honorably obtained by listening to the proposed armistice of France; that propositions by which the southern States could be won back, and be guaranteed their rights under the constitution, were rejected the day before the battle of Fredericksburg. He finally said that Order No. 23 of Gen. Burnside was a base usurpation of arbitrary authority, and that the sooner the people informed the minions of usurped power that they will not submit to such restrictions, the better. He declared also his purpose to defeat an attempt to build up a monarchy upon the ruins of our free government; that he believed the men in power were trying to establish a despotism."

The arrest was made in the night—Capt. Hutton, of Burnside's staff, was in command of the squad, and, on arriving at Dayton, immediately proceeded to Mr. V. residence, which they surrounded—Capt. M. rang the bell, and Mr. V. put his head out of the window and inquired what was wanted. Capt. M. answered, your instructions are peremptory, and you had better quietly submit without any further trouble. Mr. V. refused, and added that they must come and take him—he would not come to them.

Capt. M. says that, after much discussion pro and con, of which the above is the substance, Mr. Vallandigham was a shrill whistle, and soon after five bells began to ring. Capt. M. deployed a battalion of his troops through the town, with instructions to send back home every man who came out on the street, which being done prevented the assembly of any considerable crowd at Mr. V. house or the depot. Mr. Vallandigham's house was then entered by forcing in the doors, and Mr. V. was taken into custody, entering his protest as to the military proceedings at the time. He was then escorted on foot to the depot, and taken thence to Cincinnati, and lodged in a military prison.

The excitement in Dayton next day was so intense that it finally broke out in acts of open violence. About sundown from 500 to 600 men proceeded to the Journal office, (abolition sheet) took possession of it, completely gutted the building, and burned it to the ground. The fire communicated to adjoining buildings, and all the property from the south end of the building house to the middle of the square was destroyed. To prevent notice of these proceedings going to the military at Cincinnati and Columbus, the telegraph lines were also destroyed, and one or two railroad bridges. The military, however, did get information, and some 300 troops arrived at 10 o'clock, and by 12 o'clock had restored order. The amount of property destroyed it is said will amount to \$250,000.

About 30 of the ringleaders in the disturbance were arrested, and also taken to the military prison at Cincinnati. Among them was W. T. Logan, editor of the Vallandigham Journal at Dayton.

On Wednesday Mr. V. was arraigned before a court martial at Cincinnati. The charges against him, as given above, were read, to which he declined pleading, denying the jurisdiction of the court. A plea of not guilty, however, was entered on his behalf, and the proceedings commenced. Meantime Mr. V. has applied to Judge Swan for a writ of *habeas corpus*.

The questions presented by the case of Mr. Vallandigham are few and simple. Is his office a civil or military one? According to the universally received notions of military offences, they are and can be such only as are committed, either by soldiers or officers of the army against the rules and discipline of the same; or by civilians against military regulations, with in the actual lines of a military camp. It is not pretended that Mr. V. belongs to the army; nor within the lines of any military encampment that we are aware of. The charge against Mr. V. consists of "treasonable utterances." Treason is not a military offence, of which courts martial ordinarily take cognizance. If these premises are correct, what right, then, had Gen. Burnside to order Mr. V. arrested; or if even had that right, to institute a court martial to try him?

We have no sympathy with Mr. V. as alleged views in regard to the war—his peace doctrines, etc. We regard his influence as in some measure pernicious, so far as it amounts to anything; but to our mind nothing can be clearer than this: that it is altogether unjust to the rigors of military despotism, he is the victim of a gross outrage. We believe Judge Swan

will grant the writ of *habeas corpus* that has been applied for in his behalf, so that, if he has been guilty of any offence, he can be tried before a civil court, in a legal way; and we believe Gen. Burnside will obey Judge Swan's writ. But if he does not, and this system of military arrests and unconstitutional imprisonments and suppression of the freedom of speech and the press are to be re-inaugurated, there is trouble ahead.

From ENCORE.—The steamship Australia, from Liverpool April 25, arrived at New York on the 6th. She brings advice of important debates of both houses of Parliament, concerning the seizure of British ships in neutral waters, and the protection granted by Minister Adams to Mexican traders. Many speakers urged that such proceedings cannot be tolerated. Roebuck declared himself for war, "to put down upstart insolence." The Ministers and their supporters counselled moderation, and deprecated the violence of some of the speakers.

Lord Palmerston simply said the matters being considered, but Earl Russell said the seizure of the Dolphin and the conduct of Mr. Adams would be representative of the nation for redress.

Many journals argue that the American government should learn a lesson from the irritation evoked, unless it desires to increase the ill feeling.

The English Pacific squadron is to be strengthened.

The Polish insurgents continue active.

IMPORTANT ENTERPRISE.—We learn that the Belchers of Chicago, the great sugar refiners, have commenced the erection of a crushing and refinery establishment on a large scale near the Sulphur Spring House, in this county, midway between LaSalle and Ottawa, for the manufacture of Sugar and Molasses from the Chinese Sugar Cane. Their arrangements are such that four or five hundred gallons of molasses a day; and is suitable for making sugar, evaporate it at once, or if better for molasses, to refine it at once. Of course, they will manufacture the article for growers at the usual rates of half the proceeds, or they will buy the cane of the farmer at so much per ton or gallon, paying cash at the rate of about 20cts. per gallon for the raw cane. It is easy to demonstrate by figures that at these rates, where the sugar cane is not over five or six miles, sugar cane is as profitable a crop as the farmers can raise.

TWO THINGS IN THE WAY.—Howell Cobb says that but two things stand in the way of the amicable settlement of our national difficulties—"only two things: the landing of the Pilgrims and original sin." These two rather difficult obstacles the democracy expect to overcome—to put down Puritan bigotry and intolerance with ballots, and "w hale" original sin out of the rebels with bullets.

They have had quite a negro muss in Woodstock county. An abolition Lieutenant, named Jenkins, returned from the army and brought home with him a negro servant. Some person commenced a prosecution against him for violating the negro laws of this state. There was a four days trial, at the end of which the jury hung for two days longer and were then discharged. The excitement died out on Lieut. Jenkins giving assurances that he intended in a few days to return to the army and to take the negro with him.

The Boston Post says: "Mr. French has taught one hundred negro children at Fernandina, Fla., to sing 'Glory, glory, hallelujah,' at an estimated expense to Uncle Sam of \$200,000."

Death of Col. J. C. Cameron.

For the Free Trader.—From letters in my hand I am enabled to furnish some facts in reference to the death of Col. J. C. Cameron, that will be read with painful interest by his many friends in this city and elsewhere. He was killed on one of the 10th Missouri cavalry, under Col. Corryne. At the "Bear Creek crossing" the 10th Missouri cavalry, under Col. Corryne, was ordered to charge upon the rebels and re-take the battery. It was a somewhat formidable undertaking for some 500 men, and they gallantly led the men to the charge, and swept the enemy from the field, but he fell mortally wounded, just as they were seizing the battery. He was killed while leading one of the companies, and but a little way from him when he fell; but was so absorbed with the work on hand that he did not see his fall.

In a few minutes our men were in possession of the field, and his brother turned his attention to the killed and wounded. James was killed. He hastened to the place where he last saw him, and found him lying on the ground seriously wounded but in full possession of his mind, and capable of rational conversation. He told him that his wound was a fatal one, he had the surgeon examine it immediately, he pronounced his case hopeless at once.

They were preparing to remove him from the field, when the rebels turned his attention to the killed and wounded. James was killed. He hastened to the place where he last saw him, and found him lying on the ground seriously wounded but in full possession of his mind, and capable of rational conversation. He told him that his wound was a fatal one, he had the surgeon examine it immediately, he pronounced his case hopeless at once.

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Gen. Banks' Secretaries.—The details of Gen. Banks' Teche Expedition have reached us by way of New York. The telegraphic reports of his successes were not at all exaggerated. He moved with a large and splendidly appointed army, into the most fertile and richest district of Louisiana, and has swept all opposition—and the rebels were in strong force before he reached the mouth of the Atchafalaya. He has very considerably contracted the area of subsistence of the rebel troops in Louisiana, occupying the ground from which the supplies of the enemy at Port Hudson were drawn. At later advices, he was sweeping on, making clean work. There is abundant evidence in the detailed accounts of his operations, that he is displaying the highest qualities as a commander, joining sound judgment in planning the expedition, with skill, energy and bravery in executing it. He is a most capable and successful general, cool and daring, never flinching from the fire of the enemy's sharpshooters and artillery, several of his escort being killed and wounded.—*Chi. Jour.*

DEET ROOT AND BEET SUGAR.

To the Editor of the Chicago Evening Journal.

For some time, articles in newspapers and pamphlets have attracted public attention to a business carried on in Europe with great success, and which, if introduced in this country, would, without any doubt, be a most profitable and important industry, by adding very lucrative products to those which they obtain at the present day from their lands. Unfortunately, these pamphlets have gone too far, and are tinged with the spirit of an amplification, which inspires mistrust too well justified by experience. They are very full of exaggerations, and of the kind of people who allow themselves to be drawn away by deductions more specious than solid.

Thus do they place before the farmer's eyes a false description of the profits he could make by cultivating the sugar beet. These descriptions are true, as far as the beets are concerned; but, whether by design or by ignorance, they are silent on the subject of the real difficulties of that culture; that is to say, on the studies and experience which it requires, or the deep poverty which it entails, and the impossibility for the farmer to believe that the acclimatization and saccharine product of that kind of tubercle must be simply abandoned to the spontaneous action of nature, and left to the whims of the weather.

On the other hand—and with truth, we have no doubt—certain scientific men, who have learned from books the classification of all countries and different portions of sweet matter which it contains, etc., etc., seriously give (and without hesitation) instructions on the mode of its culture, forgetting that here, as in many other cases, the theory is not at all in complete statement of practice.

The person who writes these lines is a stranger, recently arrived from Europe. He has not been in this country long, but he is a tourist, more or less observant, who is as much pleased in communicating the notions of progress which he has gathered from his travels, as he is in studying the improvements which he observes about him. This long sojourn in a European country where the sugar beet is cultivated and manufactured, has given him a certain knowledge of the progress of that industry in all its phases, and all its details, and has visited the principal establishments of that kind in Europe. He has seen, moreover, the works of a French establishment during all the last season of manufacture, initiating himself in all that comprises the art of sugar-making, and the working of a beet sugar manufactory. This is the reason why he can intelligently argue on that subject; and, as he neither has nor wishes any ulterior end, he writes these lines in the hope of being able to give you proper instructions, and show you how to cultivate the beet, and understand the different climates—not on a small scale, as they have done in this country, but on a large one.

The preparation of the soil demands much care, which varies according to its nature, and the climate. The farmer must be a good observer, and must be able to judge of the soil, and must be able to choose the best seed, and must be able to choose the best time for sowing, and must be able to choose the best time for harvesting, and must be able to choose the best time for drying, and must be able to choose the best time for pressing, and must be able to choose the best time for refining, and must be able to choose the best time for marketing.

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